

PIUS J. NOEL,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Liquors,
NEW OXFORD, PA.

THE underwood, in the southeast corner
of the Public Square, in New Oxford, Adams
County, Pennsylvania.

Groceries,

SUGARS, CREAMS, SPICES, MOL-
ASSES, WINE, FISH, Salt, Soaps, etc.,
HAMS, MEATS, ETC.,

RAMEN, SOUP, ETC.,

WINE, BRANDIES, GINS,
Whiskey, Rum, &c., all prime liquors.

Whilst he offers good goods, he sells at
large trade, and asks the public to give him
good, and examine the goods and prices.

March 10, 1874. P. J. NOEL.

NEW GOODS

And Great Inducements for Cash,
AT ARNOLD'S

Cheap Clothing and Furnishing
Store.

GEORGE ARNOLD is just received from
the Manufacturer of the following:
CLOTHING, of all kinds, and moderate prices,
which are of great value.

DRESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS,

TRAVELLING COATS, MATT,

and Partitions, and vests in great variety,

with a large stock.

BEST CLOTHING, for men, women,
and children, shirts, collars, and neckties,

HATS, CAPS,

LADIES' TRAVELLING AND CLOTHING,

which are of great value.

AT THE GLOBE HOTEL,

LOW FIGURES FOR THIS SALE,

AND WITH GREAT PRICES,

THE EXCELSIOR,

We will warrant every thing we sell made

of good material and well made, and no

cheaper.

Gettysburg Oct. 9, 1874. J. H. WEST.

CURLING FLUID,

For Curling and Beautifying the Hair.

It uses to garnish hair, and gentlemen
will find it the only article in the world
that will curl straight hair into beautiful
curls, and at the same time give it a beautiful
gloss and luster.

It is the greatest beautifier

and the most compact article of the kind

ever made, so simple to use, that half the
time to curl and a eighth of the time dressed.

Price, \$1.00.

Order from Charles G. Miller, Pa.

GOLDEN LOTION,

Or the Secret of Beauty.

It is the secret of the beauty of

sun-burnt, and others of strong skins.

It is the best lotion ever made.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1875.

Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF,
JOSEPH SPANGLER, Mount Pleasant,
CLERK OF COURTS,
ABRAHAM KING, of Strasburg, two,
REGISTERED AND RECORDED,
NATHANIEL MILLER, Berwick, two,
COUNCIL TREASURER,
CHARLES ZIEGLER, of Gottschy's,
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
J. E. LEAS, of Huntington township,
JOHN NUNEMAKER, of Liberty, two,
DIRECTOR OF THE POOL,
JOSEPH GELBACH, of Huntington,
COUNTY AUDITORS,
JACOB F. BREAM, of Cumberland,
W. HOWARD DICKS, of Reading, two,
CORPORATE,
Dr. H. W. LEPEVRE, of Germany, one.

COLUMBIA COUNTY OWES NO DEBT, and the Columbia gives the reason: "The county has never been in charge of its public officials."

EX GOVERNOR B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, has indicated his intention to take part in the Ohio campaign in advocacy of the re-election of Governor Allen.

The Inter-Ocean, Grant organ at Chicago, is becoming alarmed about Ohio, and fears that the Democratic platform "touches the popular sympathy."

A CINCINNATI correspondent says that there will be no split among the rank and file of the Ohio Democrats on the currency question, and that the signs point to the triumphant re-election of Governor Allen.

THE Washington Republican, Grant's organ, is saying some very unkind things about Vice President Wilson, which is hardly wonderful at the latter's candidate for the Presidency and Grant don't want it, at all, at all.

THE Pittsburgh Dispatch is not pleased with the Temperance politicians. It says they "mean to complicate matters this fall by putting a County as well as a State ticket in the field," and that "they have already called a convention for this purpose."

PLATONIAN lost in value as parties lose in distinctiveness. When the Republians party had definite aims it had distinct utterances. At present the only point on which it can really exert strength is the desire to retain its power, and the most important question which agitates its councils is whether Grant shall have a third term or whether the party has strength enough to prevent it.

R. ATTLEY BROWNS and Elijah F. Pennington, the Prohibition candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, have written letters accepting the nominations. The former is so vote. He says the Republican party, as now run, cannot save itself. The Republican politicians are becoming absorbed at the formidable proportion the prohibition movement is assuming in their own party.

JUDGING from all appearances and the tone of the Iowa Convention, the ticket put in nomination by the Democrats and Liberals stands a fair chance for election, even in that State where the Radical majority has hitherto been considered invincible. The Radical organization in that State has grown to be a party of monopoly, and the recent Convention was made no largely of dissatisfied Republicans. All the elements of opposition to Radicalism can unite on the platform adopted.

THE Scranton Times, commenting upon the deplorable condition of the Republican party in this State, says: "In '72 Hartman was pushed through by the Philadelphia ring in the excitement of the Presidential campaign, but in this contest he stands up on his own merits, and has, besides, the lead which Rawle makes at the tool of Simon Cameron. Things may improve in the session, but at present the Republican masses refuse to enthrone in it what is truly discreditable."

THE President's Kitchen Organ incessantly denounces the idea of a union between the North and the South, and at last has provoked this severe rebuke from the New York Tribune: "But as for any practical effect which papers like the Republican can have upon the movement for reunion, that is not worth taking into account. The matter before us is the re-union of the North and the South, and at last we have the tool of Simon Cameron. Things may improve in the session, but at present the Republican masses refuse to enthrone in it what is truly discreditable."

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the New York World, in writing "notes upon noted people," tells us that the dress in which the dead wife of Senator Sharpe was buried was of such magnificence that it was put on exhibition prior to the funeral, and that the coffin was of solid silver. This is extravagance indeed of mad vanity hexenreiche. To think of putting up or allowing a dead wife's dress to be put on exhibition, on account of its costliness and splendor, when thousands upon thousands of poor people have neither clothes to wear nor food to eat, is disgusting—and not only disgusting, but wickedly wicked. We do not say that it was Judge Sharpe's fault that this was done, but due regard for the proprieties of the occasion and the public position to which he has been chosen should have caused him to immediately prohibit such vulgar display. However, we will smile upon a notion which public servants make a boast of their wealth when multitudes of their fellow-citizens are toiling withaching heads and weary limbs to gain a mere pittance for the support of their families.

HAD Governor Hartman promptly approved the repeal of the local option law when it reached him, thus creating the Legislature as the exponent of the people, he would have escaped much of the unfriendly criticism that has been poured upon him; but he held the measure for nearly thirty days, and openly assumed to decide the question himself, thereby the whole responsibility of the law, and was put upon the defensive upon one of the most delicate issues involved in the contest. Instead of throwing the responsibility upon the Legislature, he invited the issue upon himself by his delay in deliberation, and the most formidable Prohibition movement ever organized by any contractors, more than \$100,000, is his motive? Is it mere carelessness, or is it to all the feelings of humanity that he can pursue the course that Columbus Deacon followed in the same cause, from more motives? Is it simply a desire to make money? Or does the conduct of the Indian Ring divide their hearts?

After reviewing the irregularities and frauds in the management of the Indians, and the evil consequences both to the latter, to white settlers in the West and to the public pocket, the Cincinnati Commercial comes up to its estimate of Delano's responsibility and motives in the following pointed paragraph:

Is it all negligence? Is it nothing but this matter any different from the performance of any other part of the routine business of his office? Are there more motives? And the journals this state of things to write? Sirs, in 1870 Columbus Delano sits safely by and knowingly permits these wrongs—worse than any he has committed—to go on, and the Indians are to blame? Is it merely carelessness, or is it his motive?

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It is predicted that Besse Tammie will yet marry a California brigand, Besse is well suited for a brigand's wife. Should he have to get up and vanquish in the middle of the night, he could easily do it, for the personnel of his house without disturbing her rest.

—Brooklyn Argus.

FAC'T TO POWER OVER.
From a recent address of Joseph Brougham, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Chester county, we copy the following facts worthy of the consideration of every tax-payer in the Commonwealth:

John F. Hartman has filled the office of Governor for over two years, and as far as the public mind is concerned, re-election is asked. It would be well to examine the record he has already made for honesty and economy. Governor McCleary has message to the Legislature, June 8, 1874, that the Governor's salary from \$6,000 to \$10,000, and recommended that it be done before January 1, 1873. In order that Hartman, who had been placed in the administration, and with him had come into the perturbation of the Evans fraud, and was then Governor elect, might receive the extra compensation, Governor Hartman Legislator made the increase. Hartman, however, subsequently has received double the salary of any former Governor of Pennsylvania, and the highest salary by \$2,000, paid by any State in the Union, notwithstanding the only one large caper he governments of the South.

He receives \$9,000 more per annum than the Governors of five States and \$8,000 more than either Allen of Ohio, or John of New York.

And what is to be made?

The expenses of disowning during the first year of McCleary's administration, \$170,000. And for the second year \$160,000.

Compare next the expenses of the Executive Department for the same years:

1872—\$1,000,000. 1873—\$1,000,000.

There has been a large increase in the expense of the Executive Department in the first year of McCleary's administration, \$160,000.

Photo-wraps is intended to cover Part II for the relief of the American Improvement Society, \$100,000.

Another improvement society, Photo-wraps of relatives, \$100,000.

Meeting-hall expenses of Executive Department, \$100,000.

Now, in this all for in the Auditor General's report for 1873 and 1874, we find the following items:

Office Buildings, Superintendents of Office Buildings and Grounds and the Expenses of the Parade Grounds and the Executive Office, \$100,000.

For Retired Officers, \$100,000.

For the Improvement of Roads, \$100,000.

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Total expenses of Executive Department, \$1,000,000.

How much of these three sums were expended on the Executive Mansion, is impossible to discover. No itemized list of expenses, no audit, accompany the annual reports of the Auditor General, and the sum amounting in one year to \$140,000 paid out by the Treasurer and settled by the Auditor General upon the request of the Superintendent of Public Buildings.

WHEN business of the money, or where it goes, or how expended, there is no record or evidence to show other than the regulation.

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DELINQUENT OFFICIALS.

The official records in the auditor general's office show that Gideon Clark, register of wills for the city of Philadelphia, under the financial system at present prevailing in the state of Pennsylvania, is accustomed to owe the state large balances. In November, 1874, at the end of the fiscal year, Mr. Clark "carried over" in his official pocket \$30,739.65 of the money of the state which had been paid to him. At the end of the succeeding quarter, March 1, 1875, having collected \$60,499.82, he generously paid the state \$26,000, and kept and kept in his pocket \$34,409.82. At the end of the next quarter, June 1, 1875, having collected \$85,699.54, he generously paid the state \$35,000, and kept and kept in his pocket \$30,699.54. In the present quarter, he has collected \$80,000, and kept and kept in his pocket \$34,000. The law requires that he pay into the state treasury, keeping \$28,000.54 to his private use and benefit.

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VIRGINIA AND MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. Geo. Bancroft has written a letter to the mayor of Boston in which he calls upon the people to rally to a pledge made by Congress, October 20, 1783, to the victorious army, to France, and to America, and to the world, that the nation should build at Yorktown, Va., a monument of marble to keep fresh in memory the triumph of peace which was perfected by the surrender of the British army at Yorktown and the virtual end of the revolution. Mr. Bancroft thinks such a monument would not only be the redemption of a pledge and a lasting monument of the battle, but also a testimonial of the reconciliation which has received such an impetus at the recent centennial at Bunker Hill.

Major C. C. Cushing, of Boston, has transcribed this letter and is sending it to the Boston City council, cordially indorsing the suggestion and says:

